

published in book form will make a valuable addition to Christian literature.

The Council took three little side trips that were full of pleasure and interest. One day we were taken on a boat excursion up the Hudson and West Point. At West Point we were shown every courtesy and given every opportunity to inspect the place where our army officers are trained. If our young men must learn war there is no more healthful spot in this land where they could go to learn. But the thought came over and over again, must it be? Never before in the history of the world was there so little reason or excuse for war, and never before were the nations so thoroughly armed to the teeth. We need to be praying more earnestly for the coming of the reign of the Prince of Peace.

Another day we were taken to Ellis Island where all immigrants to this country must land and pass the inspection given by our government. It is a most interesting place, yet there is a pathos about it all that sink deep into one's soul and makes him glad that he does not have to live on Ellis Island. We saw a ship load of Russian Hebrews land. We saw some pass the examinations and cross the ferry to meet friends. We saw others rejected and ordered back across the sea. Indeed we saw a whole room of rejected ones. Some were in tears, some seemed indifferent. As we left a brother minister remarked that there was a sermon in what we saw. There are a dozen.

On still another day we were entertained at lunch in the Presbyterian Board rooms. It is a splendid building. The Foreign Mission offices occupy one floor, the Home Mission offices another, Education another, and Church Erection another. I liked the idea of having them all in one city and in one building. The idea might be carried further by having them do more of their work together.

These side trips made it possible for us to see personally something of the delegates from the various lands. This we enjoyed. First of all, I enjoyed our own Southern delegates. Some of them I had never known at close quarters before. To know them is to admire them and love them.

Dr. Oswald Dykes, the president of the Council, was to me the most interesting figure in the Council. He has been the leader of English Presbyterians for years. I was all the more interested in him because I had read his book on the Christian Ministry recently. He is very affable and talks in a most interesting way. When he learned I was from Georgia he inquired very particularly into our prohibition law and into the negro question. I was also greatly interested in Dr. James Orr, that great defender of the faith, but he did not show the slightest interest in me or in anybody else so far as I could see, except a few personal friends. He does not seem to have that intense interest in humanity that Dr. Dykes has.

The most winsome man in the Council was Dr. Merle D'Augigne of Paris. His talks were always fine and he showed a cordiality that was irresistible.

But time fails to make mention even of the big men. Dr. G. D. Matthews, of London, who is General Secretary of the Council, and Dr. Wm. Henry Roberts, who is Secretary of the Western section, were the two dominating men of the Council.

I may close with a few figures. When I first met Bishop Candler, of the Methodist Church, he remarked that he had but one serious objection to Presbyterians and that is that there are not enough of them. He was probably thinking about the Presbyterian Church in Georgia. I wonder if he knew how many there are in world? According to the Council reports there are today in round numbers five and a half million communing members in the Presbyterian Church and four million scholars in Presbyterian Sunday-schools. We have heard it said that the Presbyterian Church is the largest Church in the world. These figures hardly justify that statement. "A New History of Methodism" by W. J. Townsend and others, just from the press, claims more than eight million members for the Methodist Church and seven million scholars in Methodist Sunday-schools. According to the Schaff Herzog New Encyclopedia, the Baptists of all branches have six million members in the world. We may not be the largest and yet we have no occasion to feel lonesome or do as Elijah did when he flung himself under the juniper tree. It is a great inspiration to know that there are five and a half million others working under the Presbyterian banner, and that there are millions upon millions of others, known by other names, working together with us under the banner of the Cross. When we take it in we begin to feel that the Kingdom is coming.

Walter L. Lingle.

#### THE REFORMER'S MONUMENT.

A late member of the International Studio, an illustrated art magazine published in New York, has very handsome engravings of a number of the designs submitted for the monument of the reformer at Geneva. The association organized in 1906 for the purpose of preparing for the celebration this summer of the four-hundredth anniversary of Calvin's birth, decided to mark that event by the erection of a monument planned on broad historical lines, recalling to the public mind, the names and influence of the Reformers in all parts of the world.

The site of the monument selected by the Geneva Town Council of 1907 is at the foot of the ancient ramparts which were constructed at the time of the Reformation for the defence of the liberty and independence of the City. These old ramparts, known as The Reformer's Wall, are on the Promenade des Bastions, near the Bastion Gardens, and facing the University. The design to which the first prize of 10,000 francs was given was that of a certain architect of Lausanne and M. Reymond, sculptor, of Paris. It extends monumental work with tablet and inscription along the historic wall, and has in the centre, giving unity and character to the whole work, a group of four of the Reformers, Farel, Calvin, Beza and Knox.

We are not informed as to whether this monument will be completed and ready for unveiling at the Calvin Celebration in July in Geneva. Our General Assembly appointed the former Moderator, Dr. W. W. Moore, to be its representative at the Geneva Celebration. It will be universally regretted that Dr. Moore could not accept the appointment, because of duties and engagements at Union Seminary.